# THE PURITAN AND GENESTA.

RIVAL CLAIMS OF CUTTER AND SLOOP.

FORMER CONTESTS FOR SUPREMACY—DESCRIPTIONS OF THE RACERS.

The trophy which declares that the Nation holding it has the best yachts and the most skilful yachtsmen in the world will be defended to morrow for the fourth time. Thirty four years ago Englishmen believed that they were at the head of the whole race of quatic sportsmen, and the Royal Yacht Squadron fered a silver cup to be sailed for by the yachts of the orld, secencly confident that the trophy would not stray far beyond " the dear white cliffs of Dover." So e bright August morning the waters of the Solent were white with the sails of yachts flying the red cross of St. George and owned by many a gallant gentleman and noble lord, striving for the honor of winning the Royal Squadron's cup. Then "like a whirlwind on the trees, like a deluge on the dikes," swept down a schooner flying the Stars and Stripes, and the swiftest keel that had over then been launched shot ahead of the British fleet, winning the cup which ever since has stayed on this side of the ocean. Capt. Roland F. Coffin, in his interesting little book on

The America's Cup," says that when the yacht fleet was in sight from Cowes Castle on that day the following talogue took place between the Queen and one of her officers:

Signal Master, are the yachts in sight I" "Yes, may it please your Majesty."

- " Which is first !"
- The America. Which is second 1"

Ah, your Majesty, there is no second."

The possession of the trophy thus won lies between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. No other Nation has ever had the hardihood to compete for it. But between England and America several hard-fought battles have been waged for it. The English first tried to get the cup back in 1870. Commodore Ashbury, of the yal Thames Yacht Club, challenging for it and bringing over his schooner yacht Cambria. She raced against twenty-tour yachts of the New-York Yacht Club squadron, and was badly defeated. But Mr. Ashbury d "sporting blood," and he built him a new yacht called the Livonia and crossed the seas next year deter-

mined, if possible, to carry back the enpla triumph to the Castle of Cowes. But it was not to be, and the Livonia was defeated by the schooner yachts Columbia and Sarpho in a series of races.

Since that time the Americans have not had to defend the cup against a "crack" English yacht. The Canadinas sent down the Countess of Dufferlin in 1876 and the sloop Atalanta in 1881. Both were easily defeated, the first by the schooner Madeleine and the second by the sloop Mischief. The last race, especially, was almost a farce. Now, however, the yachtsmen of America have a matter of quite another sort on their, hands. Here is the cutter Genesta, in the full flush of her English victories, a representative of the best type of English yacht architecture, owned by a man who represents a family that has been foremest in sports on iand and water in the mother country for generations, and manned by a crew mother country for generations, and manned by a crew mother country for generations, and manned by a crew mother country for generations, and manned by a crew mother country for generations, and manned by a crew mother country for generations, and manned by a crew mother country for generations, and manned by a crew mother country for generations, and manned by a crew mother country for generations, and manned by a crew mother country for generations are fully manned to the Manhattan Club, is completing all arrangements for taking a team of cricket Club on Frieday. The Manhattan Club, is completing all arrangements for taking a team of cricket Club on Friday will play a first eleven match with the Newark and on Friday will play a first eleven match with the Newark and on Friday will play a first eleven match with the Newark and on Friday will play a first eleven match with the Newark and on Friday will play a first eleven match with the Newark and on Friday will play a first eleven match with the Newark and on Friday will play a first eleven match with the Newark and on Friday will play a first eleven match with the Onewark of the flower of English sailors.

The decline of American commerce and the decadence of the American maritime spirit which had been so steadily and so long going on had extended its influence to yachting, and all who realized the true state of things were ready to exclaim: "Oh, Ichabod, thy glory has arted!" The cutter Madge startled yachtsmen nere for a while and then came lassitude and self-comney again. But when the Genesta challenged for the America's cup, even the most apathetic realized that something must be done. Two wonderful sloops were built one, the Priscilla, by the commodore and vicecommodore of the New-York Yacht Club, and one, the Puritan, by gentlemen connected with the Eastern Yacht Club. When New-York yachts-men saw the Priscilia sail they were filled der and admiration. It was not possible for anything to beat her, they said. Then came the tern cruise of the New-York Yacht Club, and when a white ghost with Paritan on her stern swept'by with the speed of the wind, there was another season of astonishment. The Gracie and the Bedouin had been considered fast boats, but it was in the first of the trial races, when the Puritan crossed the line while the topmasts of these two ynelits were just appearing above the horizon, that American vachtsmen learned what a fast boat really

To-morrow will show whether the limit of speed has een reached in the Puritan or if there is to be another surprise in the Genesta. With the attainment of greater speed the problem of naval architecture constantly varies. The old "wave lines" of the Collins steamers were found to be totally at fault when it came to the day. So in the building of yachts the effect of greater set on the "skin drag" has to be carefully considered. is well as the creation of waves and other nice points. The model of the Puritan is unlike anything ever seen before. She is a sloop, if there ever was one, and has nuch about her to suggest the " down-East" fishing bont. The boats that sail from the rocky harbors of New-England into the stormy seas that forever wash those shores have always been built deep, and the Puritan is

The casual observer would notice little peculiar about her except her overhanging stern. But the experienced eye at once detects her peculiarities. Her fulness in the harpings which enables her to carry a press of head sail without burying her "nosepote" in heavy weather, her sharp entrance and lean run are all points which tell in her favor. Her midship section as compared with the Genesta's is shown in the out above. The Puritan is autter rigged with this exception, that she carries a working and a club topsail while a cutter can holst a club topsail, sprit topsail or a jib header. Her shrouds have rathins on them, so that the sailors can go aloft rapidly and easily. The Genesta, it will be seen by reference to the cut, has a slight tumble home and

New a cutter always lays over a great deal, and in a yacht constructed like the Genesta the submerged side will slide into the water easily and without a shock and without much retarding her speed. She, ifke the Puritan, is lean aft, but her run is not as graceful. She has n rake of nearly forty-five degrees to her stern post, and a small rudder. The Puritan can tack in twenty-five econ1s, and those who have seen the Genesta sail on the other side of the Atlantic say that she can do even etter. The broadshie view of the two yachts is repreented is the lower diagram. The deck lines and the water thes are shown in the upper diagram. The Genests was launched in May, 1834, and was built from esigns by J. Beavor-Webb. She is undoubtedly the

designs by J. Beavor-Webb. She is undoubtedly the best of English cutters. In her passage across the Atlantic she made the trip in twenty-four days. She made the passage under a jury rig and was not pressed. The Puritan was designed by Mr. Burgeas, of Boston, and built by George Lawly & Son, of South Boston. On July 9 there was a sweepstakes regatta in which the schooners Fortuna, Gittona, Mohican and America were sutered. The Puritan was not in the race, but starting after the schooners she reached the turning buoy five minutes ahead of the leading schooner in spite of the fact that she had to keep out of their way. Then she hore to and waited until they had rounded. Then she filled away and dashed after them, besting them to the finish this is an example of her sailing against American

yachts. It remains to be seen what she will do with the

CENTRAL PARK OPEN TO CRICKET.

A FINE PLACE SET APART FOR THE GAME -SURPRISE OF THE ENGLISH TEAM.

The visit of the Englishmen was a great boom for cricket, and one and all agree that the proceedings at Staten Island were a decided success. It is hardly probable that the Englishmen expected the match would result in the way that it did, in fact they were pretty confident at the start that they would have a walk-over; but they were surprised by the Staten Islanders. The result will preclude all chance of their being able to say that they won every match they played. The reception committee are to be congratulated on the result of their arrangements. To those acquainted with the ways of the Staten Island Club, the accommodation provided on Tuesday and Wednesday was simply wonderful.

The 'great match drew 'a number of 'old-time cricketers to the ground, conspicuous among them being "Dan" Newhall, who did not come to New-York for nothing. He closely watched the play of the foreigners, and when he went back to the City of Brotherly Lov he doubtless carried in his mind a few points in their play for the guidance of the Philadelphians. If the Englishmen beat them it will not be easily done.

The cricket match which was to be played by Staten Island with the Belmont Club of Phitadelphia yestercay, has for a second time been postponed. The match with the Young America Club will take place next

A great point has been gained by the acquisition of Saturday.

A great point has been gained by the acquisition of a piece of ground in Central Park on which to play oricket. For years the matter has been agitated, Frank Sattetthwaite and others baving urged the question time after time, but with no avail. President Crimmos and his colleagues have now come to the wise conclusion that the playing of cricket so far from injuring or spoiling the grass, improves it if the ground is well looked after, and it is every cricketer's hirst desire to keep the turf in good condition. The space allotted is the North Meadow, and those who know this part of the Park will at once note what a charming cricket ground this will make. It ought to prove a great stimulus to cricket in this city. The Riverside Club, a new organization of young men, played a match on the ground yesterday with the Essex Club of Now-Jersey. The ground is easily approached from the Ons-hundred and-fourth-st, station of the Sixth Avenue Elevated Road.

at Longwood, and bent them by all many of Conge Wright made 52, not out, for Longwood.

A. 4. Stratford, the prominent Pittsburg cricketer, has left that city to go to Toronto, where he intends to enter into business. He will play with the Canadians against the English cricketers. He has expressed an opinion that the English team, is acracely up to the average of a good English team, and thinks that the Philadelphians will give them a close contest.

The Milwaukee Club were defeated at Milwaukee last week by the Bay View Club by a score of 77 to 29.

At Chester City the Chester City Club played and deteated the Delaware Field Club of Wilmington by 10 runs.

The Mainnee Club, of Toledo, O., defeated the Cleveland Club by 75 to 67.

land Club by 75 to 67.

Ulyett, the well-known English cricketer, has recently fallen heir to a large fortune. Ulyett visite 1 this country with Shaw's team, and also with Daft's

At Ottawa, the Montreal Club and the Ottawa Club played a good match last week. The Ottawas made 90 in their first inning and the Montrealers 65. Ottawa then went in and made 109. The Governor-General was an interested spectator of the match. The Elberon Cricket Club has been playing a number of matches this season around Long Branch, and it is hoped a permanent club will be formed, playing every summer. The eleven has been fairly successful in the matches so far played.

hoped a permanent club will be formed, playing every summer. The eleven has been fairly successful in the matches so far played.

The principal English matches up to date have resulted as follows:

At Leyton, Essex,—Essex vs. Northamptonshire—Essex, 304; Northamptonshire, 133 and 140; result, victory for Essex by an inning and 31 runs. Principal scores: for Essex—H. Fowler, 76; H. G. Owne, 52; F. H. Stavens, 47; Almond, 36; C. E. Green, not out, 34; Pickett, 21; for Northamptonshire: J. H. G. Welch, 23 and 17; J. Turner, 35; W. P. Kingston, 14, not out, 45; C. Bull, 13, 28.

At Kensington Oval.—Surrey vs. Lancashire—Surrey, 280 and 116; Lancashire, 167 and 228; result, victory for Surrey with one wicket to spare. Principal scores; for Surrey—E. J. Diver, 60, not out, 26; Abel, 61, 44; J. Shuter, 35, 2; F. W. Bush, 22, 4; Weed, not out, 20; for Lancashire—Barlow, 15, 25; Hornby, 2, 25; C. P. Lancashire, 24, 2; Briggs, 15, 52; Robinson, 23, 30; Hildyard, 25, 23; Watsen, 24, not out, 22.

nson. 23, 30; Hildyard. 25, 23; Watson, 24, not out, 22.

At Sheffield—Yorkshire vs. Middlesex—Middlesex 169 and 226, Yorkshire 201 and 145, result, victory for Middlesex by 49 runs. Principal scores: For Middlesex—A. E. Stoddart 3, 21; E. H. Buckland 36, 0; T. C. O'Brien 29, 56; A. J. Webbe 8, 26; E. M. Hadow not out 44, 56; West 5, 23. For Yorkshire—Grinshaw 0, 37; Lee 72, 5; Pul 71, 17; Preston 11, 22.

At Cheitenham—Sussex vs. Gloucestershire—Sussex 300 and 230, Gloucestershire 159 and 376, result, victory for Sussex with four wickets to spare. Frincipal scores: For Sussex—J. Hide 26, 9; Neuham 4, not out 141; E. J. McCormick 51, 66; Humphreys 51, 0; G. Braun 90, 7. For Gloucestershire—Gregg 14, 24; Palanter 0, 28; W. R. Gilbert 1, 95; W. G. Grace 28, 4; F. Townsond 1, 69; J. H. Brain 39, 51; H. V. Page 22, 54; E. J. Taylor 25, 6.

At Toubridge—Gentlemen of Kent vs. Players—Gentlemen 147 and 165, Players 315, result, victory for Players by an inning and three runs. Principal scores: Players, Taryman 27; Collins 39; C. G. Hearne 31; Hickmott 41; Pentecost 65; Day not out 25; H. Hearne 33, For Gentlemen—J. N. Tonge 4, 33; S. Carlstopherson 62, 35; W. H. Patterson 36, 18; A. M. Stecatfield 0, 23.

At Cheltenham—Surrey vs. Gloucestershire—Surrey

tearne co. 62, 35; W. H. Patterson 36, 10; A. A. topherson 62, 35; W. H. Patterson 36, 10; A. a. topherson 62, 35; W. H. Patterson 36, 10; A. a. A. Cheltenham—Surrey vs. Gloucestershire—Surrey 198 and 116; Gloucestershire 277 and 38, result, viotery for Gloucestershire by nine wickets. Principal scores: For Surrey—Abel not out 88, 10; H. W. Bain-bridge 17, 32; W. W. Read 41, 36. For Gloucestershire—E. L. Griffiths, 25; W. S. Grace 104, not out 19; J. H. Brain 47, not out 15; Paniko, 31.

THE GLACIERS OF MT. HOOD.

Prom The Portland Oregonian.

A trip to the mountains is worth a decade of college study of geology. Here before one's eyes the forces of nature are at work, tearing down and building up. Mount Hood, a giant still, is but a remnant of his former self, and the rattle of 10iling 10cks and the roar of water tastify that the work of demudation still goes on continually. No glaciers exist in the United States but those of the Pacific Coast, as only here the atmospherio conditions are favorable; and the ice streams of Mount Hood are the only ones on this const easily reached. Down far below the snow line igreat shears of the pacific Coast, as only here the atmospherio conditions are favorable; and the ice streams of Mount Hood are the only ones on this coast easily reached. Down far below the snow line igreat shears of the push their way through valleys they have cut for themselves. Their downward motion, varying in speed with the slope of the channel and the weight of snow above, is constant—a few inches a day. The lower part is leel higher, ley snow, and where there is little thaw, pure snow. The fields of fee are strewn with unassorted debris, from boulders weighing tons to the finest sand, which fall from the walls of the glacier valley. Near the foot of the glacier the rubbish is twicts inches or mere thick, while in other places one can walk over nearly bare lee—age, can travel for miles, and study moranes, creasses, ice wells, saves, loc tables, and all the appurienances of a first-class glacler, whont guide or alpeastock, ropes or spiked falsoes. The fee moves as only ice can, moulding the first class glacler, whont guide or alpeastock, ropes or spiked falsoes. The fee moves as only lie can, moulding the best of variations in the channel, and splitting across to form crow sees only when meeting sone great descent in the base; the travellor steps across streamiest flowing myon the

themselves in crevasses further down; and from the wedge-shaped shout of the lee-glant pours a detuge of water, while down its face rains a shower of shud and rocks. The water assorts the debris, soon dropping the boulders, carrying coarse and further, and bearing to the Columbia much of the salv sand that is filed off by the bottom of the glacler.

MAKING ARTIFICIAL IVORY.

The manufacture of artificial ivory has become an extensive industry in this country, and especially in this city, during the last few years. This has been due to the scateity of natural ivory, which is insufficient in quantity to supply the heavy demand for it. Numerous wave of manufacturing it have been employed at different times, but none so successfully as that in vogue at the present day. Including the article and to a Thirdunk reporter the other day that a radical change had been made in the manufacture of this useful article, and the direct result is the production of a better and cheaper material. At one time, and that not long ago, the majority of the products were obtained by injecting white wood with chloride or lime under strong pressure. But this formed plates of a slightly yellowish hue, which were liable to split or scale off at any moment. The dealer took up a large ivory sleeve button from a table, and began splitting it with a penknite.

"That is the kind of ivory that they sell chiefly on the cheap stands in the streets," he said. "You see it is easily chipped up; and the interior presents a dirty white that does not resemble natural ivory in the least. Now take a piece of artificial ivory made after the improved method, and see the difference. The plates here are of a pure white and tough, and more easily worked, into proper forms than the natural ivory itself,"

worked, into proper to make the control of the control of the cheapest and simplest sort of material. We collect, a large number of bones of sheep and waste pieces of deer and kid skin. Then we macerate and bleach the bones for two weeks in chieride of lime, after which they are hented by steam 'along with the skin until they form a fluid mass, to which is added a small quantity of alam. This fluid is then filtered and thoroughly dried in the air, and allowed to the control of the harden in a bath of alum. When finally taken out of this bath we have perfectly white plates, ready to be worked up and polished into any conceivable shape."

#### SEEKERS FOR RAILROAD PASSES.

LOVELY WOMEN WHO PLEAD FOR FREE TRANS-PORTATION-EXTENT OF THE PASS SYSTEM.

An assistant of the general passenger agent of one of the great trunk lines, to whose lot it falls to consider the applications of seekers for trip passes on the road, has in his possession an elaborate and varied assortment of articles left in pawn by people who, fall-ing to get a pass for nothing, have left cloaks, bracelets, watches, rings, medals and a thousand and one things as mementoes of their need and their expectation of paying up in better times-or when they get

acase of drawers and disclosing a fur-lined silten cloak, "is a pledge left with me two weeks ago by a levely woman of some twenty-two years. She came to me with a pittful story; she said she was the daughter of a wealthy farmer living not far from Detroit; she had married a poor man and had come to this city to live; her husband had a hard time of it and had been obliged to get assistance several times from her father; she had concluded that the best thing for her to do was to go to her father's home; she had no money, she said, and begged me to let her have a tacket, saying that she would send me the money as seen as she reached home the woman left the cloak as a pledge and I gave her the icket. I have heard nothing more from her yet.
"I have a valuable collection of curiosities," the

speaker continued; " here is a medal presented, according to the inscription, to Captain James E. Thorndake, an aide-de-camp United States Army, 'for meritorlous services as a mark of esteem from his brothers in arms.' He belonged to the 10th Army Corps and the battles commemorated are those of John's Island, Charleston, Bloody Ridge, Merris and James Islauds. The medal is, you see, a silver Maltese cross on an enamelled shield with a gold centre representing Fort Sumter. The possessor of this came to me years ago with a tale of poverty and wanted a pass so that he could return to Chicago; he said he was Captain Thorndike and he would send the money at ce for the medal. I have not heard from him since he may have stolen the medal. " Here is a bracelet on which a charming woman two

years ago got 85 worth of tickets. She has written to me twice, begging me not to let the article go out of my hands, promising to send the money, but she has no

You would be surprised at some incidents of this kind and the plausible stories which are told for the sake of a pass or even a reduced ticket. A man and woman, professing to be husband and wife, bota neatly dressed, came to me with the old story of poverty; they wished to go to Chicago. The woman actually got down on her knees and begged for the passes; she promised with protestations to heaven and with the invocation of blessings on my head, that if I would let them have the passes, she would work, scrub at 25 cents a day until she had carned the money to repay me. Moved by her apparent misery, I gave her the passes. I heard nothing from her for three or four months, and then hal a Chicago arout call on her, as she had left her address. She was honest that far in leaving a correct

address, but when the question of money was mentioned—well, she hadn't it, and i don't suppose ever will have.

"It takes a really handsome woman, though to enact the role of pass pleader. One professed to me not long ago that she had two sick children out not more than four hours' ride from the city, and she wanted them sent to her; if I would send a dispatch to the local agent to put them on the train she would have the money for me by the lima the train arrived; she gave me her address, and I sent the tologram. Then I got word that the children were five miles from the depot. Leon word that the called about should send a carriage for them. That oast 25. The children came on, but I have not yet seen the money. The lovely woman still promises, and that is all.

"Another woman—do you think it is women only who work this sort of thing! Well, they are the most successful. A woman in distress appeal to a man's nature, you know. Another woman, through tears and entreasy, got a pass for a sick child to be sent to the country. Then she came to me for a ticket for herself to go to see her offspring. The ticket was worth \$12. I told her I would let her have it for \$3. Under the professed fear that she could not remember all about it, she got me to write out a specific order. A ticket broker of my acquaintance soon afterward told me that the woman wanted him to let her have \$5 on the promise that he might have the ticket for that sum as soon as she got it. He suspected a little job; besides he knew well that, the \$5 gone, he would sever see the ticket or the woman again.

"A curious incident happened to me some years ago

the S5 gone, he would sever see the ticket or the woman again.

"A curious incident happened to me some years ago in this business in regard to an actress who has been well advertised of late, the wife of an actor even better known. She came with the traditional emotion depicted in her conotenance. Her husband, she said, was playing in New-Orleans and she wanted to go there without the knowledge of himself or his friends. She wanted to give him a surprise party, not exactly because of conjugal affection, but because she suspected that he was devoting himself to another woman and she wished to make a personal investigation of the matter. She would not write to him for money, for his suspicions would then be roused. She had a smail gold watch, the wedding sift of her mother, ane told me which she prized beyond all price; she would leave that with me, and send me the money as soon as she ronched New-Orleans. She got the pass and I got the watch. After two years the watch brought \$10\$. I have never heard from the actress since the day of her fair promises. That was five years ago.

"Many are the motives that actuate the pass-seckers. Poverty and conjugal and parental affection are great motors. Political exigencies are a power. There was a day when the Alderman delight had full swing in the pass business. When Alderteen did not want passes for themselves they sought them for their 'friends.' It got so bad that a' heeler' would send in a City Hall bootblack with a demand on the Alderman and the Alderman would dispatch the bootblack to get the pass was not for thooming, there was a certain clerk, high in authority, who would come in person and say that he must have the pass or there would be the diskens to pay, and the Alderman would be left in a ridiculous plight, with the own trails of the best of the good of soils, and they proved the pass of the would come in person and say that he must have the pass of there was not agreed to the pass of the "A curious incident happened to me some years ago

Louis are especially favored; and the heads of departments of their own roads.

The life passes to property-owners along the route, whose consent to the construction of it was obtained on such a stipulation, constitute a special form of free travel. Then there are monthly passes of courtesy to local editors, given in exchange for their printing potices of local trains and to enable the country editor to travel in obtaining information: the employes of the Post Office Department, newsboys, the principal station arents, clerks in responsible positions, engineers and firemen have the mouthly passes. Trip passes go to employes, at reasonable intervals, including, the immediate members of their families. Then there are the miscellaneous trip passes, many of which go to those who throw business into the hands of the ronds, and those come under the head of "courtesy pass," said the agent, "Is that every man who can got one is anxious to take all his friends with him. That is a kind of generosity which does not work both ways."

OHINA TO HAVE A RAILROAD, China seems at last to have become con-toced that the means of travel and transportation which answered a purpose 4,000 years ago will not do for the present. When a railway project between two Chinese cities was one under discussion the projector's dwelt upon the fact that the distance between two given cities would be practically shortened by about three-quarters—that a place 100 miles distant would be as quickly reached by rail as one twenty-live miles distant by ordinary conveyance. But the Chinese did not seem impressed by this statement. They did not dispate it, but did not think shortening distances worth while. Their cities were near enough to each other as it was. As for getting over ground at the rate of forty miles an hour. In place of ten, they did not see the use of it. They had more time than anything cise. Why should they try to economize in that which cost nothing and which they had the most of f The nature of the argument which led them to see things in a new light is not known.

known.

A dispatch from Berlin states that China has contracted with a Manchester firm for the construction of a railroad between Takon, at the month of the river Hoen-io, and Tong-Chow, a point on the river about twenty-five miles from Pekin. This, probably, is as near Pekin as the Chinese Government will permit a railread to come until it has had a fair trial. This road is to be built under English direction, but with Chinese labor and Chinese money. A wide field for enterprise is thus of ened to Minister Denby.

PECULIAR CARPET PATTERNS.

PECULIAR CARPET PATTERNS.

From The trapet trade and Review.

The human figure and animals have been frequently used in carpet patterns. The Bigelow Company had a Japanese design which represented people walking in a garden. Some years ago "pagoda patterns," Chinese or Japanese landscapes, in which representations of pagodas and temples were prominent, were in considerable demand. Goblins and griffins have long been employed in carpet designs, and especially by the French, who seem to have a tendency toward monstrosities, ghastly and allegorical figures. An American carpet called the menagerie pattern consisted of representations of a variety of animals. But in figure, animal and landscape patterns, the rug manufacturers have far surpassed the makers of their kinds of floor-coverings. Old carpet men-will remember that representations of musical instruments were prominent features in many of the popular designs of yore.

The majority of the extraordinary patterns for catpets were preduced abroad for the American market under a mistaken idea of the taste of our people. The American inverse did not really admire the eccentric designs, but they liked the bright colors which usually characterized them and so accepted the bizarre patterns for the sake of the bright colors which usually characterized them and so accepted the bizarre patterns for the sake of the bright effects.

then and so accepted the bizarre patterns for the sake of the bright effects.

The pavements of European cathedrals have furnished models and innumerable suggestions for floor oil-cloth. A "landscape" carpet now on exhibition in the show-window of a large London dealer is said to have attracted not only attention but also a good deal of praise. It represents a waterfall, a brook, trees and turf, and is like the celebrated monkey's tail, near out not gaudy, the predominant color being olive. It is impossible to predict what, the general public will prefer a few years hence, for the vararies of popular taste can be hardly imagined, much less forefold, and it is therefore not absolutely improbable that landscape patterns may eventually come into vogue.

It is, indeed, possible that the trade may in time take still another step forward in the introduction of "portrait" carpets. The Bigelow Company introduced a head of George Washington in a pattern intended for the backs of chairs, and a block enter with the late Edward Harvey, floor oil-cloth manufacturer, made an excellent likeness of Washington for use on floor oil-cloth.

Courtney—I feel better now.
Conley—How so !
Courtney—I have at length dispelled the popular deusion that I will not win a race.
Conley—Exactly. A running mate is just what you control. wanted.
Couriney—Yes; you see I'm chicken-hearted and am apt to be panic stricken at a critical point. I find a companion in you who stiffens up my back.
Couley—Thanks, awfully.

TROUBLE WITH GAUGES.

Beattle (solus)-My experience with gaugers Beattie (solus)—My experience with gaugers is really disheartening; it all comes from an uncer-ainty of standard. Thompson has his private political gauge, Eaton has another standard, and, hang it, there's The Erening Post patert gauge which that sheet indists on my using. My only way out is to let Thompson use his own gauge openly and take the edium of it. I will not stand up any longer to be knocked down for him; it is weakening my constitution.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE, SEPT. 5. THE GENERAL LIST. ACTUAL SALDS. | Closing

	ACTUAL CALLOS				terds.		Carrier Street
Name.	Open- ing.	ftiget	Lowet	The mal.	Bid. [A'k'd		Shares sold;
Can Pacific	40%	45%	45%	45%	45%	46	. 10
Can Southern		290	36	86	2163	304	100
Centof NJ	4714		44	44	4004	44	6,950
Ches & Ohto	754	73	274	736	7.4	8	5
Ca Olstpret	15%	185		139	185	14	131
Chica NW	97%	977	97%	117.5	07%	0724	8,700
do, pref	250	129	1274	1274	127	128	1500
CMAS: P.	70%	.77	76%	76%	78%	76%	14,000
Do pret	411%	11134	1114	1115	1115	12	400
CSIL & F	25%	25%	251	25%	1.65.78	26	40
Cat L & P. urf	2.0%	31	20%	30%	2811 40	361	3,225
CSIPMAO.	89	893	8834	804	901	903	900
CEura Q	1285	1285	1274	1285	1254	1284	3:373
C RI & Pac	118%	1184	1184	1185	118	119	100
C CC & I	40%	44	41)0,	44	41	4112	1,200
Col. BY & Tol.	20	20	20	20	10	21	30
Deila & W	101	101	100%	100%	130%	100%	14,400
D. & H.Caust.	81%	84%	8414	844		200	400
E Ten V &Ga	619	6%	61%	6%	614	0.4	1.875
E.T. Van G uf.	10	10%	10	10%	10	10%	4,800
Ft. W. & Den	20	20	20	20	139	20 2	504
Lake Smore .	70%	700	70%	707a	70%	70%	14,900
1. E & W	784	7.74		1.00		84	2000
Louis & Nast.	44.5	45%	44 %	44%	34.4	44%	4.470
1. N. Alb & C.	110149	2807-10	20%	305	30	33	200
Manfint Cous.	100 %	100 w	1004	100%	100%	10119	100
Mich Central	6212	11275	622	621g	23%	233	2,000
M. K. & T	223 %	2324	102	192	812	012	100
Mn. Pacine	124	124	124	124	12	129	1.400
м & 0	984	983	117.3	97.72	117 %	98 1	9,600
NY Car St L.	13	6	45	0.	177 a	6	50
NYCASILOT.	11%	12	112,	1104	1104	12%	500
NYLES	16°%	16%	16%	16%	16	16%	1,910
NYAN B	23	23	23	23	2234	2334	100
NYORW	135	13	13	121	13	13%	110
NYS & W. srt.	115	1114	11.5	1179	1134	11%	100
North Th Pac	20%	20%	2012	2004	2032	2034	450
North Pac plo.	46%	400	464	400	411-14	46-4	1,010
Ohio Central	1.	L	1.1	1		200	100
0 K& S	77%	7734	7774	77%	7712	784	800
Oregon Trans.	19 a	319.7m	1949	19%	100	1726	3,360
Phil & Read	1814	18%	17	17% 70%	70	72	100
Rich & Dan	7032	7012	7034	311	31	32.	100
B&W F	81	31	314	234	24	374	810
Roch & Pitta.	314		24	84	24	35	100
St L & SF. prl.	34	101	100	100%	100%	101	1,100
StPM &M	101	1175	171	17/00	17%	1729	4.308
Texas Pac		48%	174 474	4776	47.5	434	54,634
Umon Pac	48 710	74	734	732	7	784	210
Wabash	145	145	14.6	14%	14%	-14	200
Websah pref	70	70	dirita	603	69%	(10.70	11,340
Pacino Mail.	41174	61	410%	50.40	5012	3034	4,125
Iron Steamb't.	17	17	17	17		44	100
Col Coal	15%	15%	10%	15%	15%	16	100
170 914							

Total sales for the day ..... 179.91 '17% buyer 30 days.

GOVERNMENTS.

U S 4s Coupon 1907 ...... 15,000 ..... RONDS AND RANK STOCKS. | Atlantic & Pac | Lisiand con 5s | S.000 | 107 | 6.000 | 17 | 5.000 | 107 | M & 8t F 1st | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 1

Guif Col & 112 5,000 ... 112 Hariem 1st coupon 5,000 ... 138 Ind Bi'm & W'n 1st 3,000 ... 15 Ind B'a & W'n 20 ... 15 Ind B'a & W'n | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100

SALES AT THE CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETRO LEUM EXCHANGE STOCKS.

Am Tel and Cable Co. Boston, H. & E., riew. Chie, Burl & Qy, con. Ch Mil and St Paul. Ch and Northwest Ch and Northwest Del Lackawanna & W. Lake Shore. Louisville and Nash. Manhattan Cons. NY Contral. Corresport Trans. Pacific Mail. Union Pacific. Western Chica.

MINING STOCKS. 

. Seller 30 days. t Buyer 10 days. SATURDAY, Sept. 5-P. M.

The week closes at the Stock Exchange with dull markets and an unchanged, general disposition on the part of the elements which make up the present speculation to follow after shadows rather than solid facts. To-day's business in stocks amounted only to 179,911 shares and the almost universal opinion is that the market was strong all day. And so it was. But there is scarcely a stock that does not show a decline on the day's operations. Most of the losses are measured by small fractions which are too insignificant to be mentioned. If the Board had closed at 2 o'clock the ruling prices of

that hour would have shown more small gains than losses. Central of New-Jersey, with small transections, was exceptionally weak, and declined 319 to 44, and Reading, with sales of only 3,300 shares, slipped away 112 to 1718, against 21% early in the week. Union Pacific, with transactions in 54,600 shares, furnished more than one-quarter of the whole business of the day, and its fluctuations were erratic; early it seemed weak at 47½; later it appeared to be strong at 48% and it closed at 47% against 48% yesterday. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western was steady to weak between 101 at the opening and 1003 2 1001 at the closing. Western Union tried to be firm at about 70 but it was sold at 6913 and closed

at 69%. The market generally closed disappointingly weak. Government bonds were dull and steady at unchanged quotations for business as follows:

U. S. 4 lea 1891. rez. 112 le 112 le U. S. 4 lea 1891. rez. 112 le 112 le U. S. 4 lea 1891. rez. 112 le 112 le U. S. 6 rez. de 1893 U. S. 4 se 1997. rez. 122 le 2 le U. S. 6 rez 6 se 1893 U. S. 4 se 1997. rez. 123 le U. S. 5 per centre. 103 103 le U. S. 5 per centre. 103 103 le U. S. car de 1893 ... 128

U.S.3 percents. 103 1034; Dist. Cot. 3-53s... 114 ......

U.S.0 percents. 103 1034; Dist. Cot. 3-53s... 114 ......

State bonds were entirely neglected and there were no transactions in city bank stocks.

A fairly well distributed business was done in raflway bonds, but except in two or three issues of a speculative character the dealings were small and at steady flutres. Irregularity marked the course of values for the speculative kinds. Erle second convols opened off by at 6644, and sold at 6554 and closed at 66, while Missouri, Kansas and Texas general 3s sold up 3 to 713 and canded at 71 2 Lebigh and Wilkesbarre consols were weak at 955295. Chesapeake and Chlo series is, were off 14 at 70. Texas Pacific incomes were up 15 at 4052, and firsts, Rio Grande division, rose 14 to 603. Canada Southern firsts were steady at 9573-9594; and the seconds sold at 76. East Tennessee. Virginia and Georgia again were a mark in the speculation. The convols rose from 585 to 6025594 and the incomes rose from 172 to 1921842. New-York, Chicago and 8t. Louis firsts were firm, with an advance of 3/2 to 7834. West Shore trust certificates were dull and stendy at about 44, while the unassented bonds declined to 4224. St. Paul's firsts, Pacific and Western, were off 14 at 9844. Detwer and Rio Grande consols were off 10 6842694, but Denver, Rio Grande and Western firsts were up 3/4 at 513. Northern Pacific firsts were off 3 at 10519, and oregon Transcontinental were off 10 fer cent at 78.

The weekly statement of bank averages shows important changes in all the principal items. Loans are further expanded \$4,743,300 and the loss in cash is \$5,094,700. The small decrease of \$336,800 in the net deposits is unusually consistent with the changes before noted. The loss in cash, a part of which reflects the amount held at the beginning of the week that was smaller than the average reported by the statement of August 29 is almost entirely due to absorption by the \$30.10,500 to the surplus reserve.

The following compares totals of statement

9 and Soptember 5:
August 29. Sept. 5. Differences
\$220,112,509 \$324,855,909 inc. \$4,743,399
115,655,609 114,338,409 dec. 1,351,690
ders 39,040,400 35,297,309 dec. 3,743,190
0 5,884,200 5,707,390 inc. 23,100 The following shows the relation between the total re-erve and the total deposit liabilities:

August 29. Sept. 5. Chauses. ...\$118,655,000 \$114,803,400 dec. \$1.351,500 ...\$39,040,400 35,797,300 dec. 2,743,100 Specie.... Legal-tenders... Total reserve. \$154,695,400 \$149,600,700 dec. \$5,094,700 Reserve required sgainet deposits. 97,785,150 97,700,950 dec. \$4,200 \$154,695,400 \$149,600,700 dec. \$5,094,700 . \$50,910,250 \$51.899,750 dec. \$5,010,500

The Clearing House statement to-day was as follows: Exchanges, \$72.791,291; balances, \$2.877,385. For the week: Exchanges, \$476,500,526; balances, \$22,-990,787. 1900,787.
The week closes with money as easy as ever; some loans to-day were made at 2 per cent, but the prevailing and closing rate was 1½ per cent.
The customs receipts reported at Washington to-day were \$645,115, and the internal revenue receipts were \$403,799. The United States Treasurer received \$327,000 National bank notes for redemption, and the receipts for the week were as follows:

Puladelphia.... Chicago ...\$1,916,000 \$1,657,000 The United States Treasury now holds \$309,482,050 utted States bonds to secure National Bank note circuit en, as follows:

Currency 6a.
Feur and one balf per cents.
Feur per cents.
Three per cents. Boads deposited for circulation during the week, 123,500; bonds withdrawn during the week, \$392,500. Intional bank circulation outstanding—currency notes, \$16,564,362; gold notes, \$460,624. Against these arms the Treasury holds in lawful money, \$38,615,393 and follows:

For the week. 1883. 1884. 1885. Dry goods. \$2.551.682 \$2.438.842 \$3.008.930 Gen'l merchandise. 5.905.864 5.526.340 5.263.868 Previously reported, \$3,457,546 \$7,965,182 \$8,274,796 Total for week \_\_\_312,502,351 207,475,832 254,153,815 Total since Jan. 1 . \$321,050,897 \$205,441,024 \$262,428,611 Imports of specie at New-York :

For the week \$225,207 \$161,633 \$114,577 Previously reported 9,372,049 15,379,298 7,321,090 Total since Jan. 1.... \$9,597,346 \$15,540,931 \$7,435,667 Exports of specie from New-York : For the week ... \$450,500 \$302,857 \$291,813 Previously reported. 10,128,070 43,934,967 17,967,618

Total since Jan. 1....\$10,579,660 \$44,237,824 \$18,239,533

Grates and Fenders.

J. S. CONOVER & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF

Open Fireplaces, Crates and Fenders, MANTELS, IN WOOD, SLATE AND METAL, METAL, TILE, FOR FLOORS, WALLS, AND HEARTHS. 28 & 30 WEST 23D-ST.

Proposals.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by CEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, at their office, 22 Sands at, Brooklyn, up to 12 o'cleck room of seprember 10, 1885, for the result in their present constitution of any or all of the warehouses in the New York approach to the bridge. There are in all twenty-flye warehouses, two being four stories high eleven three staries bit h, three two stories high, and nine one story high. Proposals must state business contemplated and the term of years desired. No hazardons business allowed, For the regulations respecting morrovements and other information apply at the office. The right to refect any or all bids is Preserved. rions buildess me recommended apply at the covernents and other information apply at the covernents and other information apply at the to reject any or all bids is reserved.

JAMES HOWELL, President.

JAMES HOWELL, President.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by
the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, at
their office, 22 Sands-st., Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock noon of
september 10, 1885, for the rental in its present condition of
Pier No. 29, East River. Proposals must state the business
contemplated and their in of years desired. For other conditions apply at the office. The right to reject any and all
bids is reserved.

JAMES HOWELL, President.

Enropean Advertisements

LADIES
WISHING TO SEE FRANCE
AND SCENERY.
one hoor's ride from Farls, can find a home, gardens,
library, plane, and games, with the B-nedictine Nuns at
Nantee, Seine et Oise. They are free to go to their own place
of worship, and out at any time. Terms from £4 to £8 a
month. Less for two. A lady's maid, £2 do. GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

## EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST,—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nativition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Coca, Mr. Espe has provided one breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the indictons use of such arisides of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtite maladies are flosting around us ready to attack wherever there us a weak point. We may escape many fatal shafts by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or mile. Sold only in half pound this, by Goocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPI'S & CO., Homosenathic Chamista. London. England.

Financial. THE ECONOMIC GAS-LIGHT AND

FUEL COMPANY. A LIMITED AMOUNT OF STOCK IS OFFERED FOR SALE BY COLLIS & LEVY

66 Broadway and 19 New-st., New-York, and 138 South Third-st., Philadelphia.

NEW-YORK, Ang. 28, 1888.

Financial,

TO HOLDERS OF STOCK AND BONDS OF

### The Texas and St. Louis Railway Companies and of Readjustment Trustees' Cash Deposit Certificates:

At the request of parties claiming to represent a majority in amount of the Stock and Bonds of the Texas and St. Long Ballway Company in Texas, and of the Texas and St. Long Railway Company in Miss uri and Arkansas, the undersigned have become a committee to protect the interest of such holders of the Stock and Securities (other than Laud Grant Bonds) of those Companies and of the Cash Deposit Certificates issued by W. W. Sherman and A. Weiff as Readjustment Trustees, under agreement dated Nov. 1, 1883, as shall join the plan, of which copies may be had on application to the Secretary of the committee, Mr. A. MARCUS, No. 52 Ezchange Place, New-York, to whom all communications should be addressed.

Provision is made that in place of the Bonds and Stock

Provision is made that in place of the Bonds and Stock held by the Readjustment Trustees the Certificates may be deposited which were issued thereagainst by the Trustees.

A large amount of each class of Bonds and Stock and of the Cash Deposit Certificates have already joined the plan. All parties desiring to join may deposit their Bonds, Stock and Certificates with the Fermers' Loan and Trust Company. subject to the order of the committee, up to Se 1885.

To obtain the two million five hundred thousand dollars cash mentioned in the plan, all parties thereto may offer any part of the sum on the terms stated in the plan. Such offers must be made not later than Sept. 28, 1885, to the Farmers. Lann and Trust Company for account of the committee, on blanks provided for the purpose, and must be accompanied by a check for 10 per cent of the money offered, the balance being payable at the call of the committee on 15 days' notice after Nov. 1, 1885; in case of non payment of the balance when so called within the stated time, the 10 per cent previously paid shall be forfeited to the committee, without propultics to the right of the committee to enforce the payment of such balance. ment of such balance.

The Trust Company will in all cases give negotiable re-ceipts for Bonds, Shares and Certificates deposites, and for payments made.

The outlook for general presperity in Texas and in Arkansas, due largely to the promise of the finest crop those States have ever seen, will, it is hoped, induce all interested to agree to the plan, so that by concerted action the present parties in interest may secure to themselves, as for as possible, all benefits accruing from a general improvement in the section where the properties are located.

The holders of Land Grant Bonds of the Texas Company will have an opportunity, we are informed, to join a Land Company which it is proposed to organize. WILLIAM MERTENS,

GEO. COPPELL, LEWIS S. WOLFF, M. GERNSHEIM, J. W. PARAMORE,

Committee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE GENERAL MORTGAGE AND COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS OF THE WABASH, ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC BAILWAY CO.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1885. In consequence of the insolvency of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway Company, a foreclosure and sale of the property covered by the general and collateral trust more property diverges by the general and collatera trust morp-gages has become necessary, and a plan of reorganization having been arranged with the London committee of general mortgage bonds of dear claiming to represent a majority of the bonds held in Europe, and the holders of the collateral trust bonds, a formal agreement for carrying such plan into effect is now ready for the signature of American boucholders at the office of the committee. No. 150 Broadway the office of the committee, No. 195 Broadway.

Bondholders, upon signing the agreement, will be required to deposit their bonds with the undersigned, and will receive therefor temporary receipts, agned by the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York, which will be exchanged sor engraved certificates a soon as they can be prepared. The certificates will entitic the holder to the new bends, in accordance with the agreement under which they are to be deposited, and application will be made to the New-York Stock Exchange to place these certificates upon the regular bond list.

The undersigned, appointed a Purchasing Committee in the agreement, will proceed with all due diligence to carry out the provisions of the same, and in furtherance thereof now invite the holders of general mortgage and collateral trust mortgage bonds to signify their assent by signing the agree-ment without delay. Including the English bondholders about \$6,000,000 of the general mortgage have already Copies of the agreement and further information can be ob tained at the office, No. 146 Broadway, New-York City.

JAMES P. JOY,
T. H., HUBBARD,
EDGAR T. WELLES,
O. D. ASHLEY,

Purchasing
Committee.

23 WALL-ST., TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE OF THE NEW-YORK, WEST SHORE & BUFFALO

The time limited in our notice of August 11, 1885, for accepting the offer made in our circular of July 25 having expired, we hereby notify the parties in interest that the helders of over \$17,500,000 have accepted the offer contained in pose of carryin; out the plan of reorganization and lease re-

We shall be prepared on and after Thursday, August 27, to exchange the temporary receipts given at the time of deposit of the bends, for engraved negotiable receipts, count-

resigned by the Union Trust Company.

These certificates will be issued in amounts of \$1,000 and \$10,000 each, and application has been made for their quotation upon the New York Stock Exchange.

The owners of outstanding unassented bonds who may desire to obtain the benefits of our circular of July 25 may desire to obtain the benefits of our circular of July 25 may have been supply to the product of the pro

deposit their bonds with us until further notice upon pays ment of the sum of \$30 for each bond of \$1,000 so deposited. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

PANK, Gas, Insurance, Electric Light, Tele-phone and Ballroad Stocks, Bonds, Investment Securi-ties, &c., bought and sold. JAMES HAVEN, 16 Broad-st. CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY
RIGHTS Bought and Soid.
LAWSON, DOUGLAS & CO.,
AD Exchange Piece.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R.
The undersigned will buy or sell the Rights now offered to
tockhouders. CHASE & HIGGINSON, 24 Pinest. SCIOTA VALLEY RAILWAY, -- First Mort

gage Bondholders are requested to communicate with committee appointed at public meeting May 20th and obtain report of stains of legal proceedings.

J. L. ROBERTSON, chairman, t Broad-st, N. Y. C. W. OPDYRE, secretary, 20 Nassan-st, N. Y. TROS, D. ROBERSON,
L. B. BINSSE. TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WESTERN FIRST MORTAGE BONDS.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 20 William st., New York, Is now ready to receive the First Mortaget Bonds of the T. P. & W. R. R. Co. in exchange for transies able certificates. In accordance with the First Mortaget Bondholders' acreement.
The prompt deposit of these bonds with the Trust Company will greatly hasten and facilitate the sale of the road under a decree of foreciosure.

Bankers and Brokers.

W ANTED—Loan of \$10,000 on a first-class manufacturing business with large amount of valuable machinery; emount wanted is 40 per cent of valuation; will pay 6 per cent. Address X, Y, Z, Tribune office.

Ab. Alb. Kidder, & Co.

Wall-ster BANKERS, New-Ye
BUY AND SELL SPOCKS AND BONDS FOR
LIVESTORS OF ON MARGIN.
ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
A. KIDDER, WALADD TRASE,
M. J. MOSES, WALADD TRASE,

P. W. GALLAUDET & CO., BANKERS. UNITED BANK BUILDING,

COMMERCIAL PAPER, STOCKS AND BONDS WALL-ST, CORNER BROADWAY. H. FITCH, Jr., ber N. Y. Stock Exchange. REW.YORK.

TAINTOR&HOLT BANKERS.

UNITED BANK BUILDING WALL STREET CORNER BROADWAY. TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. DE-POSITS REC'ELVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES. BUY AND SELL GOVERNMENT, MUNI-CIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Vermilye & Co., BANKERS AND BROKERS,

16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dealers in Investment Securities,

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN ALL SECURITIES LISTED AT NEW-YORK, STOCK EXCHANGE,

DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGES.